

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1841)

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October 7, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78, 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 82, 65

October 7, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 79, 62

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.05

2926 號八十月八年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

金中 號七月拾天曆陰

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS OF RECENT FIGHTING.

GERMANS REPULSED THOUGH REINFORCED.

Enemy's Communications Broken by the Allies.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Prince of Wales' Fund.—Straits Contributions.

Singapore, Oct. 6, 4.50 p.m.

The Straits Government is contributing £10,000 sterling to the Prince of Wales' Fund. Tanjak Rim has promised \$18,000.

(Havas Telegrams)

Paris, Oct. 1, 4 a.m.

A communique states:—The situation on the whole is unchanged. On our Left, we are progressing towards the north of the Somme and, on our Right, in southern Woëvre.

From Antwerp it is reported that the Belgians have recaptured Malines. The Germans have resumed the bombardment of Liège Hey.

German Reinforcements.

The London Daily Express says all the German troops stationed in provinces in Schleswig have been hastily sent to reinforce the German armies in Belgium and France and to protect the Sylt near the coast of Schleswig.

A message from London says the Admiralty announces that the British cruiser Cumberland has captured in the Cameroon River eight liners of the Woermann-Amfeld and Hamburg America Lines as well as the gunboat Soden.

Violent Fighting.

Paris, Oct. 2, 6 p.m.

A further communique states:—On our Left Wing, fighting is proceeding violently, notably in the Rye region, where the Germans seem to have concentrated big forces. The action is proceeding more and more towards the north, and the front now extends to south of the Arras district.

On the Meuse, the Germans tried to throw a bridge over the river near St. Mihiel, but it was destroyed during the night. In Woëvre our offensive movement is proceeding and we are progressing step by step, especially between Apremont and St. Mihiel. Along the whole front partial operations have been attempted by us.

Oct. 4, 3.30 a.m.

A communique announces:—On the Left, after repulsing all the enemy's attacks, we resumed the offensive at several points. At other points our positions are maintained. In the Argonne region we drove the enemy towards the north. In the south of Woëvre we are progressing, but very slowly.

A message from Bordeaux states that President Poincaré and MM. Millerand and Viviani are to leave by motor-car on a visit to congratulate the Armies. They are first proceeding to headquarters. This visit was planned in the early days of the war.

A Petrograd message says the Czar has left for the front.

Crown Prince's Army Repulsed.

Oct. 3, 6.10 a.m.

On the Left, a violent action is proceeding, especially in the Roze district. The German attacks have been repulsed, although the enemy has been reinforced.

In Argonne, the Crown Prince's Army endeavoured to pass through Laguerie wood, but was driven north of the Varenne road, Viéville.

In the Woëvre region and the heights of the Meuse, we are progressing slowly but continuously.

From Belgium it is reported that the Germans bombarded the south-east front at Antwerp, without any appreciable result. The enemy made several infantry attacks, but they were repulsed.

The Russian Advance.

From Russia it is reported that four corps of the German Army located on the East Prussian frontier and at Niemen had their Left Wing thrown back on Marienpoland Suvalke. In the centre the town of Augustovo was taken. On the German right, fighting is proceeding around Osowetz and Galiwia.

The Austrian rear was forced back in disorder beyond the Vistula.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegram from the French Government via Peking).

Circular No. 31 states:—On the 4th, fighting continued very hard on the French Left Wing, north of the Oise, without any decisive result. There are no changes in other parts along the front. The Russian victory at Augustovo, and the retreat of the Germans into eastern Prussia are confirmed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 6, 1.10 a.m.

A communique issued at Paris at eleven o'clock last night says:—The general situation is stationary. The battle continues on the Left Wing. We repulsed day and night attacks in Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

Enemy's Communications Interrupted.

Oct. 6, 5.5 a.m.

The Daily News war correspondent at Rouen, writing on the 5th inst., says that twice a small force of the Allies temporarily destroyed communications at the rear of the German army.

The result was a sudden cessation of activity. The aeroplanes ran short of fuel and there was disorganisation of the food supplies for some days.

The Retreat in East Prussia.

Oct. 6, 5.25 a.m.

An official message from Petrograd states that the retreating Germans are endeavouring to hold fortified positions along the frontier from Wirballen to Lyck.

Plenty of Men.

Oct. 6, 5.5 a.m.

The British Army standard height was raised a few weeks ago, but men are still joining in excellent numbers.

NOBLE SOLDIERS IN THE ENGLISH RANKS.

Practically every head of a ducal house is taking some active part in connection with the war, but a notable absentee from the forces on this occasion will be the Earl Marshal and premier Peer, the Duke of Norfolk. The Duke, who did such excellent work as colonel of the 4th Battalion Royal Essex Regiment in South Africa, retired last year, after having served 42 years.

The Duke of Portland, who was formerly in the Coldstream Guards, is president of the Nottinghamshire Territorial Force. His eldest son and heir, the Marquess of Titchfield, who recently came of age, is a subaltern in the Royal Horse Guards. The Duke of Devonshire, although he has never held a commission in the Regular Army, takes a great interest in the Territorial Forces, and is chairman of the Derbyshire Territorial Force, vice-president of the Navy League, and has held commissions in both the 5th Battalion Sherwood Foresters and the Derbyshire Yeomanry.

The Duke of Wellington is a colonel commanding the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, and of his four sons three hold commissions in the Grenadiers. The

Duke of Westminster, who is a late lieutenant of the Royal Horse Guards, holds several honorary Territorial commissions.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is a late Guardsman, having been a captain in the Grenadiers, while he is president of the Elgin and Banff Territorial Association. He has three sons, all of whom are Guardsmen. The Duke of Roxburgh and his brother, Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, are both in the "Blues," with which regiment they served in South Africa. A younger brother, Lord Robert Innes-Ker, has held a commission in the Irish Guards.

The Duke of Marlborough, who served in the South African war as a staff captain in the Imperial Yeomanry, takes a great interest in the second line of defence, and holds honorary commissions in several Territorial regiments. The Duke of Bedford, formerly a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, with which regiment he saw service in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, also holds several Territorial commissions.

The Duke of Sutherland, the youngest of the dukes, is a late lieutenant of the 2nd Dragoons and Lovat's Scouts, and is president of the Sutherland Territorial Force Association.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Oct. 6.

Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., has been appointed Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

[Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., succeeded Sir Henry Blake as Governor of Hongkong, holding the office from 1903 to 1907, when he was succeeded by Sir Frederick Lugard. He was born in 1862 and entered the Royal Engineers when 18 years of age, rising to the rank of Major. He became Lieut.-Colonel in 1907. In 1885 he served in the Nile Expedition and in the Lu-shai Expedition (medal and clasp.) From 1903 to 1909 he was Secretary to the Colonial Defence Commission. He administered the Government of Sierra Leone in 1899 and after a three years' term as Governor of the Gold Coast, came to Hongkong, where his administrative work won him high praise. On leaving the Colony he went to Natal, where he was Governor from 1907 to 1909, and in the latter year he became Secretary to the Post Office. In 1911 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Island Revenue, which position he has since held. He is a member of the Pacific Cable Board.]

WHAT ONE GERMAN THINKS.

A German recently addressed this letter to the editor of the Calcutta Statesman:—With reference to your note giving the views of a German chief officer belonging to one of the steamers detained in Calcutta on account of the war, I hope you will permit me to give a somewhat different version of what Germans think, at least some of them, of the forthcoming struggle. I am myself a German, but must first of all strongly protest against the unfortunately so widely accepted idea that because one is a German, one is bound to applaud loudly every action of the German Emperor, in fact make his quarrel one's own. An idea of this kind, a relic of barbarous centuries, will hardly stand good amongst educated people of the 21st century, at least not amongst those who have seen the world and have resided and are earning their living in countries other than their Fatherland. From a blind, unthinking, patriotic point of view this German officer may be perhaps excused, but if he talks of the English Navy being shattered on entering the Gulf of Finland, he shows no more common sense than did the German Emperor when by declaring war at two frontiers, he effectually blocked every back door to his country through which he might import food-stuffs. As it is, even if his army should obtain some victories here and there, which is quite likely, those successes will be of little advantage to him when his army and nation are starving, and I fear it will not be long before those patriotic demonstrations under Den Lindenberg will be replaced with rioting by a hungry and starving mob. One hardly can wish the German Emperor any success for the hopeless task he has set himself all for his own glorification as a second Napoleon I, and one can hardly help wishing that he may not escape his fate either for so wantonly disturbing the peace of the world and dragging millions into a useless and purposeless struggle.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Shanghai Paper Speaks Highly of Its Work.

In the course of a leading article on the Hongkong University, the N. C. Daily News says:—

The University became tangible when Messrs. Bitterfield and Swire gave the handsome donation of £40,000 to the endowment fund, and the first occupant of the Taik o Chair of Engineering has, since his appointment two years ago, been a strenuous advocate of "Western learning" in China. When the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain succeeded in forming the University of Birmingham in 1900, he inaugurated a silent revolution in education work in Britain. Half-a-dozen other Universities quickly sprung into being, and hundreds of young men and women then found it possible to obtain a University education. The success of the new type of University—the centre of learning provided not only for the humanities, but also for the "bread and butter" sciences—stimulated the Colonies. The recent Report of the Royal Commission on the University of London strongly advocates the formation of Universities in India and the Colonies, the curricula of which should be designed especially to meet local conditions. It speaks highly of the Hongkong University. It especially advocates that Universities aware of these local conditions should supervise all school-leaving examinations, a recommendation which gives great importance to the new scheme of school examinations outlined by our contributor.

The success of the new universities in England has been due to the fact that they have carefully sought to benefit the industries in the districts in which they are situated. Thus, at Sheffield, metallurgy is prominent subject; at Leeds, the chemistry and engineering of the textile industry; and at Liverpool, naval architecture. What is the particular need in China at present? One answer, certainly, is applied science. China contains vast mineral resources and a remarkably industrious populace. Yet the country is poverty-stricken. The fairy wand of science might easily transform the situation. But a training in technology will do something even more for the Chinese than develop the vast natural resources of their country. It will enable them to understand the meaning of the word accuracy. If a youth is properly trained to make measurements, accurate to within one hundred-thousandth part of an inch, to handle a theodolite or to test electrical instruments, we shall no longer hear him say that his age is "about twenty-two or twenty-four." It is not too much to add that every Chinese boy should be taught in the schools some elementary science, such as physics or mechanics, so that he may learn, while yet at school, that "can do" is not near enough in an age when thousands of lives may depend upon the proper working of a small wireless instrument.

For this reason it is that the University of Hongkong, while paying due attention to the broad humanities in its Faculty of Arts and possessing a very efficient Medical School, has especially developed in the engineering direction so much needed in China just now. Visitors from Britain and Shanghai and Peking have been greatly impressed by the numerous engineering and scientific laboratories, and their excellent equipment, which includes a complete electrical generating station, with half-a-dozen engines, dynamos, etc. for supplying the various buildings of the University with current. Hydraulic machines and machines will, undoubtedly, to

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is reported from France that the general situation at the front is stationary.

The Allies have repulsed day and night attacks in Argonne and the heights of the Meuse.

Sir Matthew Nathan has been appointed Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Straits Settlements Government is contributing £10,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The retreating Germans are endeavouring to hold fortified positions along the frontier from Wirballen to Lyck.

The British Army standard height was raised a few weeks ago, but men are still joining in excellent numbers.

The Daily News' Rouen correspondent states that twice a small force of the Allies has temporarily destroyed the communications at the rear of the German Army.

NEWS.

Tsingtau war news is given in this issue.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 3.

An interview with Mr. Alfred Sze appears on page 5.

A proclamation dealing with trading with the enemy is given on page 4.

General news and an article on Home engineering firms and the war appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Friday, October 9.
Messrs. W. Powell Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Saturday, October 10.
Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

Monday, October 12.
Sale of Steamers: Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa.—G. P. Lammett—noon.

Monday, October 19.
French Convent Sale of Work.

Wednesday, November 15.
Licensing Sessions.

understand how the mighty forces of China's rivers may be utilized, and we may be sure that river conservation and irrigation is a subject of instruction. It is significant that more than one half of the total number of students in the University are taking this practical engineering work. Already, students from Rangoon, the Straits Settlements, Yunnan, Cheong and Peking are taking courses in the University. We are not not aware of the number from Shanghai, but there is evidence that here, also, students are turning towards Hongkong.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 30 Collyer Street, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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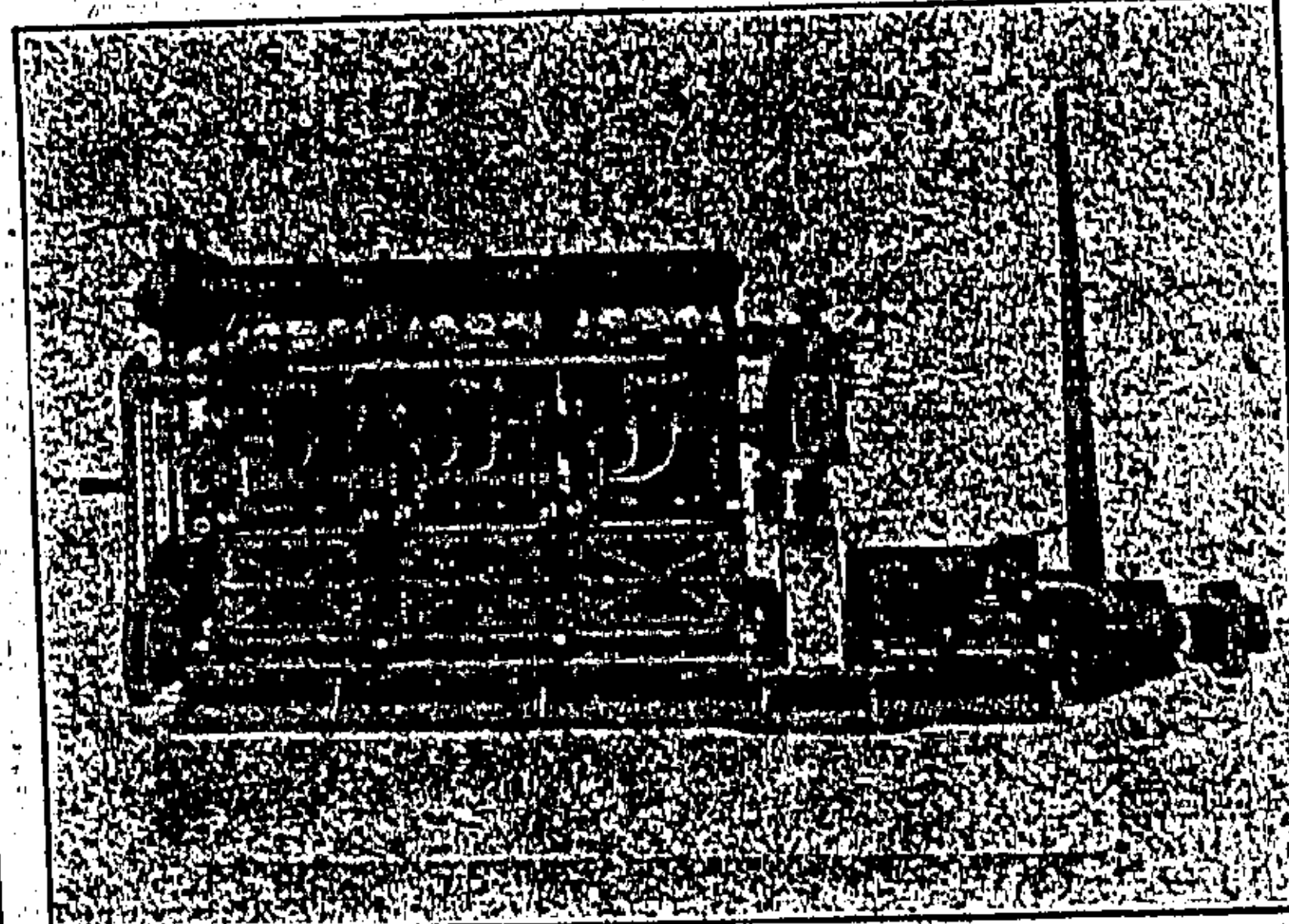
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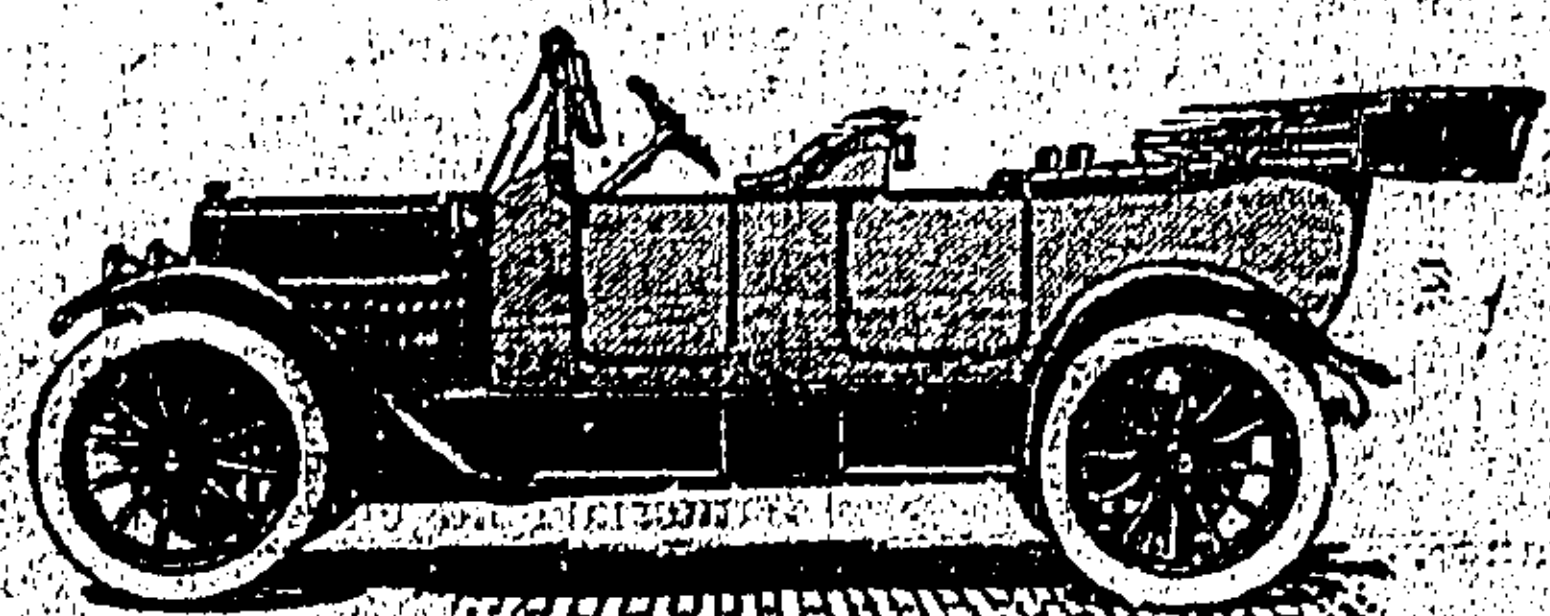
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Turning Point.
The third week of the Battle of the River Aisne has drawn to a close and the outcome of the titanic struggle is still in the lap of the gods. That the Allied forces have made progress there seems no reason to doubt; in any event, the fact that they still cling tenaciously to positions gained after the precipitate flight of the German army, which was to have invested Paris, is deemed a matter for congratulation. Ground has been held and further advances made against herculean efforts on the part of the invaders. President Poincare and his Ministers are now on the eve of visiting the field of battle in order to personally convey their congratulations to the troops.

China Mail.

China's Cancer.

Everybody except a Chinese born and bred knows that bribery is one of the most insidious of temptations, and to succumb to it is to endanger all hopes of even justice. This is recognized as an elementary principle amongst all civilized nations. On the other hand, everybody knows that in China, apparently throughout long ages, bribery has been connived at, and if it is not recognised as a prerogative of those in high positions, as it is their prerogative to have many wives, it is and has been considered unimportant that no serious effort has been made to discourage it. It is not our intention here to enlarge upon the serious dangers to which bribery not only exposes but involves those who allow themselves to fall into its harmful snare, our object being to point out from one or two facts that have come to our notice lately that President Yuan Shih-kai is making a serious stand against this national vice.

Daily Press.

The Goeben and the Breslau.
The view taken in diplomatic circles is stated to have been that Turkey's readiness to buy these ships (to replace the two Dreadnoughts which were building for her in British yards and taken over by the British Government on the outbreak of war) indicated at any rate, that she had no immediate intention of joining Germany and Austria, while, as regards the crews, the view taken was that if they could be got out of the way Turkey would not be tempted to allow the ships to put to sea with their original crews under the Ottoman flag, and the danger of a rupture between the Triple Entente and Turkey would thus be averted. Now we are told that the German crews are still on these ships. Whether the Dardanelles are closed or not, the Allied Powers cannot be blamed for maintaining a fleet in the vicinity of these straits, for the special purpose of watching these ships so long as they are manned by German crews and are thus "liable to the influence of Germany." From the British point of view it is a matter of vital importance when regard is had to what is known of Germany's efforts to get Turkey to stir up trouble among the Mohammedan population of Egypt.

Lost in a Ricksha.

Mrs. Stewart, 111, the Park, has reported to the police that whilst riding in a ricksha in Queen's Road East, she lost a handbag valued at \$30, containing \$2 in money.

Discharged.

The Chinese ex-official, Liu Yau-mai, who was charged with the murder of Zung Tze-ming on the Shanhaiwan Road, Shanghai, again appeared before Mr. Bristowe, American Assessor, and Magistrate Yu, at the Mixed Court last week. This case has been before the Court on several occasions, and after further argument, had been heard the accused was discharged.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Governor-General of Formosa, General Sakuma, Governor-General of Formosa, arrived at Moji last week by the Ringomaru on his way to Tokyo, and left the same day for Kobe. The Governor-General's health has declined since he fell from a cliff and was injured in June last, when he visited the scene of operations for the subjugation of the aborigines. He intends to spend some time at Kawara, a health resort in Izu Province. Now that his plan for the subjugation of the aborigines has been successfully carried out he will resign his office after reporting to the Throne on the condition of the aborigines and on general administration in Formosa.

Anglo-American Fair in London.
London, Aug. 29.—The Anglo-American Exposition, now in progress in this city, is especially important to the English-speaking people as marking primarily the end of a century of peace between England and the United States, and also illustrating the great achievements of the two great nations in the arts, sciences and industries during that time. The exposition was organized by a general committee, including among its members a large number of prominent men of both countries, and of which the Duke of Connaught is the Imperial Patron. The general and sub-committee rolls are most interesting and representative, and read like a list of the prominent statesmen and scholars of both nations. The exposition opened in May, and closes on October 1st. The exposition grounds are a dream of beauty. The court of honour, which with its dainty minarets and architectural glories, picked out in the most delicate shade of terra cotta, is really enchanting. A shimmering lagoon sparkling in the sunshine and gleaming beneath the reflections of myriads of fairy lights, leads the eye to the splendid cascades, splashing down from the lofty pinnacled palaces which, guarded on either side by lacy Oriental arches, forms the far end of the court. On the left is the Palace of Science, and on the right the Palace of Industries. The exhibits are very extensive, covering every field of human activity. Of special interest to our readers, however, is the fact that possibly the finest and most attractive industrial exhibit is made by the piano industry of the United States. Assignments of U. S. Military Attaches.

The following American army officers already attached to embassies abroad have been assigned as military observers in the European war as follows:—Major Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, with the French army; Major George C. Squier, Signal Corps, with the British expeditionary force; Capt. Allan L. Briggs, Twenty-sixth Infantry, with the Austrian army; Major George T. Langhorne, Fifth Cavalry, with the German army; First Lieut. Sherman Miles, Field Artillery, with the Serbian army. It is possible that Major Edward P. Lawton, U. S. A., retired, now at Berne, Switzerland, may be assigned to one of the armies later. Major James A. Ryan and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Herman Glade, and Frank A. Wilcox, on duty at the United States Military Academy, have also been detailed as military observers in Europe.

Impudent Tokyo Swindle.
One Hanji Towata, and three other young men were arrested by the Metropolitan Police on the 21st ult. on a charge of fraud. The Japan Gazette says it appears that they have realised some ¥15,000 by the sale of portraits of the late Prince Katsura at prices ranging from ¥30 to ¥100, the portraits being sold to innocent people on the pretext that the scheme was backed by Count Okuma, the Premier; Baron Hatano, Minister of the Imperial Household; Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Viscount Oara, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and many other influential persons.

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ENGINEERING FIRMS AND THE WAR.

Engineering firms are seriously considering the possibility of so arranging their shop hours as to minimise the inevitable distress arising out of war conditions. The conditions holding in the majority of engineering works are so entirely unlike those to be found in the cotton mill that anything like "universal short time" is quite impossible, and in any case there are certain special difficulties which require careful consideration.

It is easy to paint the prospects of trade in too dark a shade. Provided always that the business world retains its calm—of which, fortunately, there is every prospect—and looks steadily forward to the revival of international trade following on the termination of the war, there is no reason to anticipate any wholesale diminution in the volume of work to be done. The home trade remains intact, if disturbed; colonial and other foreign trade other than with mid-Europe should be almost normal in a few weeks' time; and, in addition, those firms which are enterprising and alive to their opportunities will surely secure some of the trade of necessity, dropped by the other combatants. Further, there will be a certain amount of work directly occasioned by the war. The prospect is, therefore, anything but hopeless. Still, certain firms and branches of engineering will be badly hit, and there will be a general slackness.

Special Measures Justified.

It is the usual practice for engineering works during bad trade to work full time with reduced numbers of employees. There are often good reasons for this, but the present is an ordinary situation, and special measures are justified, provided that other industries are not hurt by delayed deliveries. This latter point is of importance because most engineering productions are in the nature of tools and plant used in other forms of manufacture and industry. It seems desirable, therefore, to work normal hours in all cases where dates of delivery are important. In other cases the best course will probably be to start after breakfast instead of at 6 a.m. and to stop Saturday mornings; although there are some arguments for shortening the other days before closing Saturdays. Where delivery dates are important the principle of alternate shifts meets the difficulty. Normal, and even overtime, hours are worked, but either two sets of men are employed on alternate weeks, or the men are "played" for a few days in rotation.

Fortunately there are in the case of a temporary artificial restriction of trade sound economic reasons in favour of short time and alternate shifts, especially the former. It is well known that up to a certain point short time increases the efficiency, or output per hour, of artisan workers, and no portion of the working day in an engineering works is so unproductive as the two hours before breakfast.

THE KAISER AS A SOLDIER.

Of the many accomplishments with which the German Emperor honestly believes himself to be gifted the one which appeals most to his vanity is to be considered a great military commander. It is not many years ago that he was facetiously known among his Royal relatives as the "tin soldier." His favourite quotation then was Napoleon's saying that "the head of an army is everything. It was not the Roman army which conquered Gaul, but Caesar. It was not the Carthaginian army which made Rome tremble at her gates, but Hannibal. It was not the Macedonian army which marched to the Indus, but Alexander. It was not the Prussian army which defended Prussia for seven years against the three most powerful States of Europe, but Frederick." No doubt he hopes to add something equally appropriate to the present war.

In 1880, at the age of ten, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Prussian Foot Guards, but did not join for duty until he was seventeen. He became captain and company-chief in 1880, major in 1881, and in 1883 colonel of the first battalion, which he actually commanded for two years. For nearly two years he was with the cavalry attached to the Guard Hussar Regiment; for three months did duty with the 1st Guard Field Artillery Regiment; and, as a major-general, commanded the 2nd Guard Infantry Brigade until he succeeded to the Prussian Crown and the Imperial Dignity. His ability as a leader of troops is very much questioned by the German General Staff, but there is no doubt of his earnestness and enthusiasm.—Globe.

"Playing," men on certain days is not quite so good for the men and their efficiency; nor does it reduce, as short time does, the charges on the works, such as power, lighting and stores, to any very great extent, but it at least occasions no loss as compared with the normal practice of reducing the number of men on the books. No doubt many firms, both engineers and others, will initiate some form of short time, but it seems desirable that an understanding should be reached so that some uniformity and fairness of work as between firms should obtain, and also in order to secure the active co-operation of the trade unions.

It will not be practicable to adopt uniform short time even in one works or in one department, and if the needs of industry are to be met by prompt deliveries and efficient workmanship the management of the works must have sufficient freedom to make the necessary arrangements without hindrance or ill-feeling from those whose work cannot be so favourably arranged. Given goodwill, united action, and confidence in the business world, and the prospects before the engineering firms and their men are bright; indeed, in view of the international turmoil, excellent.—Manchester Guardian.

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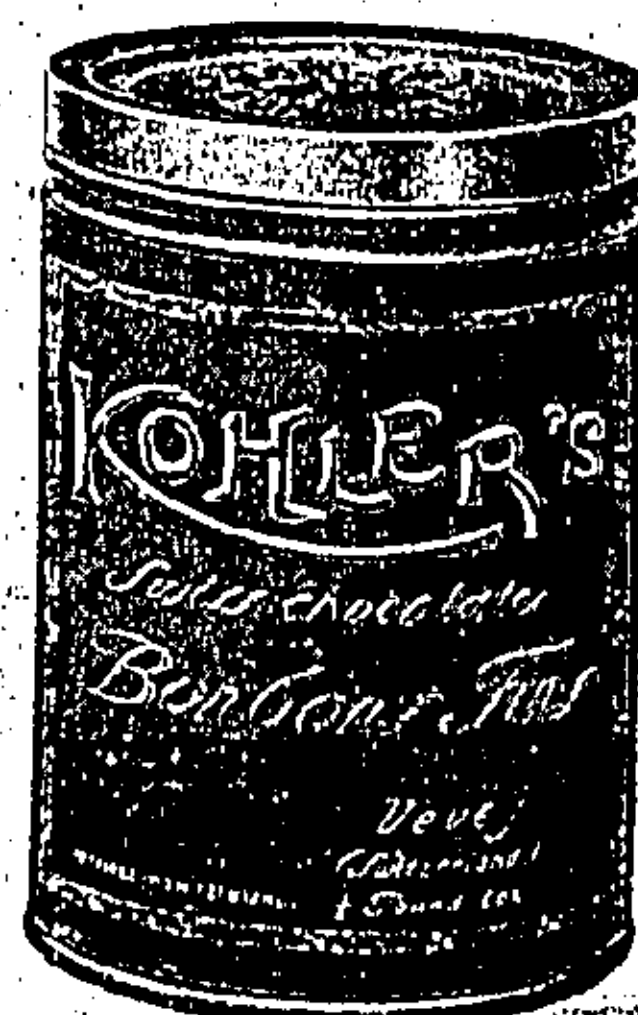
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Keeps three months.
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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

As was to be expected, there was a full-dress debate in the Legislative Council Chamber yesterday on the Bill entitled "an Ordinance for the more effectual preventing and further punishment of the offence of trading with the enemy." The Government, for reasons of expediency, desired to take the course of passing the measure through all its stages at one sitting, and though the weight of the Official vote resulted in this line being pursued, the end was not attained without a protest from the Unofficial members against the procedure, as well as against the principle of the Bill. The opposition spoke out its mind clearly and to the point, in terms quite free from ambiguity, and credit certainly must be given to the Unofficial spokesmen for having very definite convictions on the subject under discussion and for not hesitating to give voice to those convictions in plain language.

It was obvious from the beginning that agreement between the Official and Unofficial elements was impossible. The former were required to act on a certain specified principle laid down by the Secretary of State. That principle was embodied in the Bill, which gave a limited and restricted permission to enemy traders to carry on business in the Colony, and the Official members had perforce to support the Bill, whether they approved of its provisions or not. In the opposite camp were the Hon. Mr. Hewett and the Hon. Mr. Pollock, who took the view that German and Austrian firms in our midst should be prohibited from doing further business except for the purpose of completing transactions entered into before the commencement of the war. With the issues so sharply divided, it was hopeless to look for an adjustment of view-point, and we agree with His Excellency that if consideration of the Bill were adjourned even for a month, the result would be precisely the same.

When we come to look at the merits of the matter, we think it will be conceded that the attitude taken up by the Unofficial members is one which reflects the general consensus of opinion among Britishers in Hongkong. The opposite view—that taken by the Home Government—may be in line with British tradition, but it is not a fact that Britain in the past has been over-generous in her treatment of the enemy and has suffered considerably in consequence. His Excellency, in commenting on the instructions he had received from the Secretary of State, remarked that the British Government intend to stick to "free trade and fair trade." But what is fair trade? Most Hongkong Britishers' conception of the term sharply differs from that of the Home Government, as at present revealed. The fact remains that German and Austrian traders may still do business in this Colony. And the conditions under which they do it are worth noting. Most British traders, in this time of stress and turmoil, are keeping their staffs at full strength. This patriotic policy costs them much. On the other hand, German traders in our midst have cut their staffs down to a minimum and are thus able to undersell the British business man in his own market. Is this fair competition? And is it necessary to ask whether like facilities to those granted to Germans and Austrians in British territory are allowed to British traders in Germany and Austria?

"Tommy's" War Songs.

The British soldier does not march to war singing some time-honoured national song. So much is revealed by news from the front appearing in Home papers. He seems to take war as a matter of course, and go to it singing the songs of the barrack-room and the music hall. According to the correspondents, our "Tommys" poured through Boulogne singing "It's a long, long way to Tipperary." This is a music hall ditty which has a fine marching swing. It is one of the most "whistled" tunes of recent years. The words are simple enough, but they have helped our men along the road on the way to battle.

Thoughts of Home. The words of the chorus may be given. They reveal a sentiment, crudely expressed though it is, which shows that "Tommy" always has thoughts of Home, even when he is about to meet the foe. The words are:—
It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go,
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know,
Good-bye Piccadilly, fare-
well Leicester Square,
It's a long, long way to Tipperary.

But my heart's right there. These are the words which our soldiers have been singing in a strange land, and no doubt they will be singing them just as heartily—those of them who are left—when the transports come home again and their task is done.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Charge of Malicious Wounding.

Police court proceedings commenced this morning in connection with the shooting affray which took place on Monday afternoon in the King Edward Hotel annexe, as the result of which a bluejacket was injured. Ernest Magnus Almborg was charged that he did, on October 5, unlawfully and maliciously wound and cause grievous bodily harm to William Thomas Barry. There was also a further charge of having in his possession a revolver and ten rounds of revolver ammunition without the licence of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan was in charge of the case for the Police, and Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence. Mr. Lewis intimated that his client would plead not guilty.

His Worship:—When will you be ready to go on?

The Inspector produced a certificate from the doctor which was handed to Mr. Lewis for his perusal without the contents being divulged.

Mr. Lewis asked for a formal remand for a week.

Mr. Lewis:—Is your Worship disposed to consider the question of bail at this time?

His Worship:—What bail has the police allowed?

The Inspector:—No bail at present; the man is not out of danger yet.

Mr. Lewis:—Will you give me leave to apply?

His Worship:—You can apply at any time, and if you have a doctor's certificate to say he is out of danger, I will give you bail at once.

The prisoner was remanded in police custody until Wednesday next.

American Minister to China Visits San Francisco.

Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, minister to China and formerly professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., registered at the St. Francis recently on his way to Peking, having taken this route back to his post after trying vainly to go to the Orient from Switzerland via the Suez canal. Dr. Reinsch is reported to have done more for American diplomacy in the Far East than any other representative of the United States in years. He has been a life-long student of American relations with foreign countries, more particularly South American nations. He represented the United States in the Pan-American conference of 1906 and again in 1910. He also was a delegate to the Pan-American Scientific Congress of Santiago in 1900.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PATH OF SORROW, AND THAT PATH ALONE LEADS TO THE LAND WHERE SORROW IS FORGOTTEN.—Cowper.

The Weather.
Lower level: 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—One per as. Namur to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Chases to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 27.16d.

The Old Story.
A shopkeeper, of 253, Des Voeux Road Central, reports that he entrusted a foki with pearls valued \$100 and that after selling them the latter absconded.

The Foki and the Pearls.
A shopkeeper, of 253, Des Voeux Road Central, reports that he entrusted a foki with pearls valued \$100 and that after selling them the latter absconded.

Football.
Yesterday afternoon the Police played the Men of Kent at football on Stonecutters, winning by three goals to nil. The goals were scored by Clark, Reed and Allichurch.

Alleged Fatal Assault.
The police at Tai-tau have sent to the mortuary the body of a Chinese. It is alleged that the latter was assaulted by two men with a Lambie pole and died on his way to the station. One man has been arrested.

Stolen Brass.
A marine lawyer, charged with stealing a quantity of brass from the Kwong See Sang Engineering Company at Yau-mat, was sent to prison for six weeks, with four hours' flogging, by Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning.

Part of Crew Missing.
Captain Gormison, of the s.s. Shipcot, reports to the police that four of his crew, three firemen and a seaman, are absent. Their names are H. Hunter, aged 30; P. O'Leary, aged 27; R. Nelson, aged 25; and W. Hummock, aged 25.

A Clerk's Loss.
The Chinese clerk, of 31, Square Street, reports that in the early hours of this morning, some person entered his house, by the verandah and stole three leather travelling trunks valued \$12, clothing valued \$51, and some medicine valued \$75.

Cargo Boat Sinks.
The master of cargo boat 2118 reports that whilst on his way to Yau-mat his boat was swamped and sank. He was being towed by a launch and the rope broke. There were no lives lost, but money and clothing to the value of \$180 went down with the boat.

Returned Banishment.
A Chinese who has been twice banished from the Colony was charged this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, by Inspector Gerrard, with returning from banishment. He was sent to prison for twelve months with hard labour and four hours' flogging.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
An extraordinary general meeting of the Council (General and its branches) of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be held in the Conference Hall, "Glenelg" on Thursday at 6.15 p.m., for the purpose of discussing urgent matters relating to the Society. All the honorary and active members are invited to attend.

New Catholic Church.
The new Catholic Church at Shaukiwan is to be blessed by Bishop Pozzoni on Sunday next. The altar and the rails of the sanctuary have been taken from the Rosary Church, Kowloon, by kind permission of the generous donor, Chevalier Dr. A. S. Gomes, who replaced them with new ones of beautiful marble. The framework of the windows is of hard wood and is also the gift of Dr. Gomes. Several poor Chinese families of Shaukiwan offered the Station of the Cross.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MORE ABOUT THE SIEGE OF TSINGTAU.

The Russians and their Doings.

Yesterday we remarked that no news had come through from Tsingtau, and hardly were the words printed when we received a wire—which was subsequently confirmed by a statement sent to the Press by the Japanese Consul in Hongkong—saying that 350 of the besieged had made a night attack on the Japanese. The report shows this attack to have been miserably futile. Evidently the Japanese were not to be caught napping, and all the change that the Germans got out of the transaction was that forty-seven of their men were killed and nine others taken prisoners, a serious numerical loss to a small garrison. The Japanese continue to go to work with extreme caution, as is shown by their small losses in this encounter and their preparedness for it. Two days later they convinced the Germans that they were still alive by firing on the lights and hitting her four times.

Russia's Share.
We were speaking of the Augustov battle yesterday. Since then we learn that the Germans lost no less than seventy thousand men during that little meeting and that their adversaries are moving on Allenstein from two directions. Meanwhile the Germans are endeavouring frantically to hold on to the fortified positions to which they have been driven back. They have tried hard enough to put up a fight in the eastern district, but the result was not far from being a foregone conclusion.

The Great Battle.
The authorities are becoming a tiny bit more communicative as to what is going on in the interminable battle in France. Three wires have come through, each one telling us a little more than of what we want to know, and whatever apprehensions or disappointments may be occasioned by the first are speedily dispelled by the second and third. "We have been obliged, at some points, to give ground," is certainly not comfortable reading to those who are disposed to be over sanguine; but the whistler who expects to hold thirteen trumps in every hand is a fool. Later messages bring the consolatory news that attacks by day and by night have been repulsed by our troops and, better still, that a small force of the Allies has brought about what is described by some humorous as "a sudden cessation of activity," by cutting off the enemy's communication rearwards, thereby causing a shortage of very necessary supplies.

In East Africa.
The Secretary of State has an announcement to make as to what is going on in East Africa. After desperate efforts to raid British territory, the enemy have been repulsed. If anyone wanted proof of the readiness and general efficiency of the Volunteer force in that quarter, there it is. It does not look as though there would be much doing in the way of German successes just there.

The Height Standard.
And talking of volunteering, there seems to be no diminution in that direction at home. It might have been thought that, when the War Office raised the standard of height for recruits, the numbers would fall off; but apparently there are still plenty of tall men left. But height or no height, Goliath or Zibobas, we need not fear that there will be any serious dearth of offers while Britishers are Britishers. Even the very schoolboys are keen to go to the front.

Dean of Sacred College Hurt.
Home, September 2.—The Tribune says that Cardinal Seraphin Vannutelli, the dean of the sacred college, who is almost blind, fell to-day and injured his leg. The Cardinal fainted from the pain, but soon revived and was taken to his cell in the conclave. He is 80 years old.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

New Proclamation Issued Yesterday.

The following proclamation was issued by Gazette Extraordinary yesterday:—
It is hereby notified that a proclamation was issued by His Majesty the King on the 9th day of September, 1914, revoking the proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy issued on the 5th day of August, 1914 (published in the Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary of the 6th day of August, 1914), and also paragraph No. 2 of the proclamation issued on the 12th day of August, 1914, which applied the proclamation of the 5th day of August, 1914, in the case of Austria-Hungary, and substituting the following provisions therefor:—

1.—The expression enemy country in this proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and the territories of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and dependencies thereof.

2.—The expression enemy in this proclamation means any person or bodies of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the cases of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.

3.—The expression outbreak of war in this proclamation means 11 p.m., on the 4th August, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August, 1914, in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

4.—From and after the date of this proclamation the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licences may be issued hereinafter provided), and we do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in our dominions:—

(i.)—Not to pay any sums of money, to or for the benefit of an enemy;

(ii.)—Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy;

(iii.)—Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance, or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument;

(iv.)—Not to accept, pay, or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable grounds for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy;

(v.)—Not to enter into any new transaction, or complete any transaction already entered into, with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities;

(vi.)—Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor to accept, or give effect to any insurance of, any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war;

(vii.)—Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from, an enemy country, or an enemy, any goods, wares, or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise,

(viii.)—Not to permit any British ships to leave for any port or place in an enemy country;

(ix.)—Not to enter into any commercial, financial, or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy;

(x.)—Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order-in-Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other proclamation.

And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

5.—Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

6.—Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in our dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

7.—Nothing in this proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by our licence, or by the licence given on our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licences be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

8.—This proclamation shall be called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2."

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

UNEMPLOYED.

No Money, but "Plenty of Friends."

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, William Ramsey was charged that he, being other than a Chinese, was without either employment or visible means of subsistence, in the Colony.

In answer to the magistrate, the defendant said that he had nothing to report present, but he had written letters to a sister of his who was well-to-do at home. At present he was living with friends.

His Worship:—Have you any money?—I have no money, but I have plenty of friends in the Colony.

Inspector MacDonald, who was in charge of the case, said that the defendant had been stopping at the Matilda Hospital.

The defendant admitted that that was so, and said that he had asked the secretary of the Benevolent Society to cable to his sister asking for fifty pounds.

The Inspector said he had been long in the Colony doing nothing.

His Worship:—Has he been up here before?—Many many times.

His Worship:—I think I remember him. Have you any idea of how many convictions?

The Defendant:—Only two, sir.

An order was made for the defendant to be sent to the House of Detention.

for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly, or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for, or coming from an enemy country or an enemy;

(viii.)—Not to permit any British ships to leave for any port or place in an enemy country;

(ix.)—Not to enter into any commercial, financial, or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy;

(x.)—Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order-in-Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other proclamation.

And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts, is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

5.—Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

6.—Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in our dominions, if such payments arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

7.—Nothing in this proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by our licence, or by the licence given on our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, whether such licences be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

8.—This proclamation shall be called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2."

CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

5th October, 1914.

Tel. No. 135. 8, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

LOG BOOK

Death of the Inventor of the Submarine.

Mr. John P. Holland, the inventor of the submarine torpedo-boat, died at his home, 38 Newton Street, Newark, N. J., on August 12. He was in his seventy-third year. John P. Holland was an uncompromising Nationalist and his torpedo-boat was invented for the purpose of destroying the British fleet as a means of securing Irish Independence. That it has not been used for that purpose and is now in the possession of every naval Power, including Great Britain—though in the latter case with a very important difference—is not the fault of the inventor. Holland was a very remarkable man, gifted with a fine intellect and great scientific attainments and was a devoted son of Ireland. Born at Liscannor, County Clare, February 24, 1842, he was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in Limerick and emigrated to America. At a very early age he developed a taste for mechanical studies and, although not a professional engineer, was one of the best informed and best equipped scientific men in the country. His chief studies and experiments were in the line of submarine warfare, but his knowledge of the theories of aerial locomotion was almost as complete. Forty years ago, when he hoped to make his submarine a success, he fully intended to devote his attention to an airship, and he had no doubt that in time he would be able to build a machine capable of crossing the Atlantic.

No Word from Stranded Ship.

No word has been received in Manila in regard to the British steamer *Banglo*, on the rocks of Moyne Shoal, says the *Cablenews* of September 23, either from the scene of wreck or from Lloyd's at London. Until information is received from both sources, no action will be taken here in regard to salvage operations. Just what is the present condition of the *Banglo* is not known locally, for the vessel has not been heard from for some days. A cablegram was expected Monday from the south, announcing the result of the investigation made by the American torpedo boat, *Monster*. Dry Dock—Hunter's Point Scheme.

Hongkong. Aug. 5, 1914.

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For	Steamship	Thurs. 8th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI & N'ohwang	Taksang	Fri. 9th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Sat. 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa	Hang'ang	Sat. 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sun. 11th Oct. at d'light
T'sin, via S'hai & W'wei	Cheongsang	Wed. 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa	Kutsang	Sat. 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kamsang" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & PLAND		

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London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. & S'tle, etc.	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Siboria	P. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Chunyang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
New York	B'ron Castle	D. & Co.	15, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
London & Antwerp	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	(Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitaohi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Coylor	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, P'ang, & C'outa	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Amoy & Foochow	Hayang	D. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Teau	B. & S.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hayang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tijtaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tijliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th Sept.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st inst. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The P. & O. s.s. SYRIA arrived at London on the 28th ult.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,831, M. Nakamura, 2nd inst. Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Asholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Sarby, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.

Shipco, Br. s.s. 2,604, J. Ormston, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas Doyle, 26th ult.—Kwangyuen, 24th ult., Stone—S. T. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, H. Marguerite, 26th Sept.—Ho'how, 25th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Sauki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,822, T. Date, 28th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Doucalion, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moor, 28th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Normanton, Br. s.s. 2,455, P. Pott, 29th ult.—Cardiff, Coal—Admiralty.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, McLure, 29th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, S. Sago, 17th ult.—Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.
 Kiel, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundson, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.
 Sultan van Kooel, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 19th ult.—Tarakan, 12th ult.—Fuel oil—A. P. Co.

Tjmancock, Dut. s.s. 5,009, A. W. Lo Rooy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chibi, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th ult.—Swatow, 19th ult., Ballast—B. & S.

Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Pool, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kawasaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult., Coal—M. B. K.

Heijan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,353, Miyari, 20th ult.—Camaran—Bay, 16th ult., Cor—M. B. K.

Kashima M., Jap. s.s. 6,346, M. Yagi, 21st ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,138, H. Yamamoto, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, 30th ult., Gen. & Flour—O. S. K.

Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,674, Baba, 2nd inst.—Sourabaya, 22nd ult., Sugar—Suzuki & Co.

Shiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,681, Okuma, 2nd inst.—Kanton, 26th ult., Coal—Suzuki & Co.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,350, Jones, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 5th inst.—Ho'how, 4th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Tuning, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. H. Pennofather, 3rd inst.—Manila, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Oriental, Br. s.s. 3,885, A. L. Valentini, 3rd inst.—Bombay, Gen.—P. and O. S. N. Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,259, F. M. O. Liddell, 4th inst.—Tientsin, 29th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wellington, Br. s.s. 3,625, J. T. Evans, 4th inst.—Cardiff, Gen.—Order.

Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, A. Zander, 4th inst.—S. Francisco, 5th ult., Gen.—P. M. Co.

Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,823, S. Takano, 5th inst.—Moji, 30th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Mishima Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,270, S. Wada, 5th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, W. G. G. Leask, 6th inst.—Manila, 3rd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Arutzen, 5th inst.—Bangkok, 27th inst., Rice—Chinese.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,562, Jenkins, 5th inst.—Salon, 30th ult., Rice & Gen.—Chinese.

Mackinaw, Am. s.s. 2,005, W. G. Krebs, 5th inst.—Salon, 1st inst., Coal—R. D. Co.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,105, Bradley, 5th inst.—Moji, Coal—J. M. & Co.

TIDE TABLE.

5th Oct. to 11th Oct., 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Spring Tides	Neap Tides
5th Oct.	5:10	1:10	3:30	9:30
6th Oct.	5:00	1:00	3:20	9:20
7th Oct.	4:50	0:50	3:10	9:10
8th Oct.	4:40	0:40	3:00	9:00
9th Oct.	4:30	0:30	2:50	8:50
10th Oct.	4:20	0:20	2:40	8:40
11th Oct.	4:10	0:10	2:30	8:30

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	175	140	25'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	150	120	20'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100	60	15'	7'
TAI-KOK-TSUI				
Cosmopolitan Dock	160	85	10'	5'
ABERDEEN				
Hong Dock	135	85	15'	7'
Lanong Dock	135	85	15'	7'

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

AVIATORS REPORT WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN COLUMNS.

ALLIES HOLD BACK THE ENEMY.

Fierce German Attack Fails.

JAPANESE SEIZE GERMAN ISLAND.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

Allies Make Further Progress.

Oct. 6, 455 p.m.

A communique states:—
Around Arras and the right bank of the Somme, the situation is appreciably maintained.

There have been alternate advances and retirements between the Somme and the Oise.

The enemy attacked heavily near Lassigny and failed. We, co-operating with the British, made a slight advance north of Soissons. We have made some progress in the Berry-au-Bac district. Elsewhere there is no change.

German Columns Withdrawing.

Oct. 6, 650 p.m.

A Petrograd communique states that reconnaissance of aviators have disclosed uninterrupted movement of German columns and transport trains withdrawing across the frontier in a westerly direction.

The Russian offensive is maintained in the Suwalki district.

Britain Prohibits Exportation of Raw Wool.

Great Britain forthwith prohibits the export of raw wool and sheep-skins.

Austrian Claim to Repulse of Russians.

Oct. 6, 425 p.m.

An Austrian official message states that the Battle of Cracow began with fierce fighting along the river Vistula. The Austrians claim that they have repulsed the Russians at Opatow and Klimontow.

Japanese Operations in the Marshall Islands.

The Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong sends us the following official report which was issued at Tokyo on the 5th inst. and received by him this morning:—

One division of our fleet which has been instructed to annihilate the German squadron in southern waters, arrived at Jaluit Island in the Marshall group, which was believed to be one of the enemy's bases, and landed a force there. We destroyed various military establishments. We seized arms and ammunition and other stores in the island, and accepted the offer of the local authority to surrender. In this action we met with no resistance, and saved one Japanese confined on the island, and also released one British merchant ship detained by the Germans there.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court, this afternoon, continued the hearing of the case in which a Chinese accountant stands charged with the embezzlement of £700 from the Fa Yuen Bank.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, prosecuted, and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

The case concerns the disappearance of £700 out of £708 taken in two days. The accountant who is alleged to have taken the money is said to have stated that he lent it to a clansman to meet pressing private affairs.

The case was continuing as we went to press.

Sent to Pound.

Two dogs have been sent to the pound by the police.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

A Chinese boatman was fined \$15, by Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, for moving his boat about the Harbour in prohibited hours.

A Chinese man and woman were each fined \$10, for casting nets in the Harbour, contrary to regulations.

Death Inquiry.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. B. Wood held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of John Foster, aged 40 years, a storekeeper in the employ of the Naval Ordnance Department, and residing at Perceval Street, who was found hanging in the lavatory of his residence on September 21. A verdict of death from asphyxiation due to hanging, was returned.

WAR ITEMS.

English Tourists Suffer.

London, Aug. 30.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Americans who have reached Rotterdam report that a number of English tourists who failed to reach Baden within the time allowed, have been captured by Germans, and lodged in cells.

It is declared that they are being meagrely fed, and given straw to sleep on.

It is believed that many innocent English have been shot as spies.

Dr. Mackintosh has been forbidden to continue his services in the Black Forest, the Germans threatening that if he does so his church will be destroyed.

Anglican services are still permitted at Baden-Baden, but sermons are forbidden.

Dr. Vorsandt has been appointed by the Germans civil Governor of Belgium, at Liege.

X-Rays to the Front.

Melbourne, Aug. 29.

When the Australian Light Horse go to the front they will take with them, as part of their medical equipment, a contrivance which has never before been seen upon the field. It is called a field X-ray equipment, and it differs from the ordinary Army Medical Corps equipment in that it is intended to accompany the Light Horse, and could be, and if necessary will be, used at the field dressing station in the rear of the firing line.

It is the invention of Dr. Argyle, and the financial arrangements for its construction have been carried out by a number of private subscribers. The difficulty at the outset was to devise an X-ray equipment and hospital which should be portable and at the same time exceedingly mobile.

This difficulty has been overcome by the construction of a fully equipped outfit, fixed in a motor car, the whole outfit being self-contained. The doctor in charge of the equipment will be Captain Nicholas, the late junior X-ray specialist at Melbourne Hospital.

Sentry Shot.

Montreal, Aug. 29.

A sentry, who was guarding the canal, close to Soulanges, near Quebec, was shot by a sniper, who had managed to conceal himself.

Several previous attempts had been made on the lives of Highlanders who have been engaged in guarding the canal.

Mob Wrecks a Newspaper Office.

London, Aug. 27.

A mob of militarists attacked the office of the Socialist daily newspaper *Vorwaerts*, in Berlin and wrecked it.

The paper had published articles asserting that the Kaiser was responsible for events which had resulted disastrously for the unity of Germany.

Mine Tangled in Nets.

London, Aug. 27.

It is stated that the Danish trawler, which was sunk by a mine near Grimsby, met disaster through endeavouring to save other boats from the mine.

When her nets were being hauled in, the mine was found entangled in them. The nets were let back into the water again, and the crew of the trawler bravely remained in their vessel at the spot in order to warn other boats of the danger.

Half an hour later the mine exploded. A second explosion followed, and this sank the vessel.

British Warships in the Pacific.
One of the crew of the British warships now in the Pacific has written to his parents, stating that he was lucky to get his letter posted.

There are three German cruisers hanging around in the vicinity. The British warships are now doing a bit of scouting.

he writes. "We captured a collier and searched her. A German officer was found on board and was in the act of throwing despatches overboard when he was arrested. The officer and the captain of the collier were transferred to our ship for inquiry, and the crew from another warship was placed on board the collier to navigate her to the Australian coast. We are working in three watches and keeping guard behind the guns all night. The ship is in total darkness, and anyone caught striking a match on the upper deck after dark will find himself doing three days in the cells. We received word to-day, to say that Japan had declared war against Germany, and our commander says that it is certain that some of the Japanese cruisers will come to these waters. We have been travelling ever since we left Sydney, and anchored this morning for the first time."

WATCHING MANILA.

The Himalaya Chases a Survey Ship.

Believing that the U.S. coast and geodetic survey ship Pathfinder was the German naval survey ship Planet, the British scout cruiser Himalaya, now patrolling the waters off Corregidor, gave chase to the trim little American vessel and was only stopped from sending a shot into her vitals by a timely radiogram from the Corregidor station, says the *Cablenews American* of Sept. 28. The case of mistaken identity, which might have resulted fatally for the American vessel, occurred at daybreak on Friday morning.

Witnesses on Carabao island saw the incident through binoculars. Corregidor also saw the Himalaya turn, crowd on speed and head for the Pathfinder, which was leisurely heading for the entrance to the bay.

A hastily dispatched radiogram from Corregidor to the Himalaya telling that the vessel in the offing was the Pathfinder, caused the British scout cruiser to slow up and again come back to the position of "watchful waiting." At the time that the Himalaya first set out to meet the Pathfinder the coast survey boat was coming head on and it was impossible for those on the Himalaya to make out her flag at the stern.

There is quite a similarity between the Planet and Pathfinder although the former is now painted a war colour, while the Pathfinder sports the federal government colours, white hull and buff stack. The Planet is well-remembered here as she spent nearly three months in the bay at the early part of the year, undergoing repairs.

"Damaged Machinery."

"Damaged machinery" was the reason given by Captain Kiel to the bureau of customs for the return of the German vessel Elmshorn to the harbour after clearing Saturday afternoon and sailing at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, says the *Cablenews* of Sept. 28. The customs regulations require the captain of a vessel which puts back into port to swear to a statement giving his reasons for not proceeding to the port of destination. In the case of the Elmshorn this was done on Monday by Captain Kiel.

Officials at the bureau of customs were non-communitive in regard to the actions of the Elmshorn. Outside of the filing of the official protest giving "damaged machinery" as the cause of the Elmshorn's return, but little would be said. No one at the customs house seemed to be willing to shed any light on the extent of the "damaged machinery."

Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Company, the agents for the Elmshorn, also stated that they

THE CLOCK THIEF.

The paragraph in last night's *Telegraph* relating to the theft of a marble clock from the Hongkong Club reminds us of a yarn—many still hold to it that it is a fact—which, even if it be a chestnut, will bear re-telling. Once upon a time, at one of the Sketch Club's periodical dinners, Mr. John Hassall was acting as chairman. When the eating had finished and the drinking had got to the second stage, Mr. Dudley Hardy asked leave to make a few remarks. The guests would have noticed, he observed, that, on entering the dining room, he had carried a somewhat bulky and weighty parcel under his arm. (Here he signed to a waiter who placed the parcel aforesaid in front of the speaker.) It had long been the wish of the Club to present the chairman of that evening with some token of their respect. In the name of the Club he asked Mr. Hassall to accept this trifle. The parcel was handed up to the chairman who, with embarrassed blushes, out the string. He was in the act of removing the covering of brown paper when a terror-stricken hall-porter burst into the room to inform the club secretary that some thief had run off with the marble clock from the entrance hall! In novelistic language "we draw a veil," etc.

Damaged in Collision.

The mistress of cargo boat 1275 reports that owing to having been with collision another cargo boat inside the breakwater at Yau-mai, her boat sustained damage to the extent of \$100.

Sanitary Board.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, Mr. G.N. Orme presiding. Six letters were laid on the table, including the reply of the Government to the letter conveying the motion of Mr. P. W. Golding adopted at the last meeting that special facilities be granted the employees of the Sanitary Department who are Volunteers or Volunteer Reserves. The reply stated the duties of the Volunteers and acknowledged the letter. There was no business of public interest.

had no information in regard to the vessel.

In accordance with the customs regulations, the Elmshorn could have sailed at any time up till 7 p.m. last night, 48 hours after the time set for sailing in the original clearance, had she so desired. As she was still in the harbour after 7 p.m. last night, the expiration of the 48 hour limit, it will be necessary for the vessel to get her clearance papers re-dated if she wishes to attempt to leave port again. If any part of the cargo is changed or if the port of destination is changed, entirely new clearance papers will have to be applied for and filed.

On the protest of the military authorities at Corregidor, that the Elmshorn was anchored in Limboni's cove, west of Carabao island, under the shelter of the fortifications, the customs authorities visited the German vessel late Sunday afternoon and informed Captain Kiel that he would either have to proceed on the way to his port of destination or else would have to return to Manila harbour. Captain Kiel decided to come back, for the Elmshorn anchored inside the breakwater at 7 a.m. Monday.

Directly outside of the entrance to Manila bay lay the British scout cruiser Himalaya waiting for the Elmshorn to stick her bows over the 3 mile neutral zone. The sight of the Himalaya at daylight on Sunday morning evidently made Captain Kiel change his mind, for it was then that he sought shelter behind Carabao island.

TRADING WITH AUSTRILIANS AND GERMANS.

Only Prohibited in Enemy Countries.

The following is from the *Manchester Guardian* of August 22:—

The question whether British subjects may trade with Germans and Austrians in neutral territory, about which there has been a good deal of uncertainty, has been cleared up by a letter from the Treasury, which was yesterday put before a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Mr. R. Norton Barclay. A communication addressed to the secretary of the Chamber (Mr. Walter Speakman) was as follows:—
"Treasury Chambers, August 20.
"Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relating to the refusal of certain banks to negotiate drafts representing shipments made by Great Britain before the war to German firms abroad. In reply I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of this Board there is nothing in the Royal Proclamation on trading with the enemy to prohibit payments by German firms, wherever domiciled, in respect of transactions entered into before the war."

"I am to add that my Lords are advised that for purposes of trade an alien enemy means only a person, of whatever nationality, resident in or carrying on business in the enemy country, and that it is consequently permissible to trade or to continue to trade with a German or Austrian who is resident in British, allied or neutral countries.—I am, etc.,
T. L. HEATH."

A question which has been submitted by the Chamber to the Attorney General (Sir John Simon) was yesterday answered by a telegram to the same effect as the last clause in the foregoing letter from the Treasury.

Further Official Explanation.
An official announcement issued last night in London says:—Some doubts having arisen as to the meaning and application of the proclamation against trading with the enemy, the Government authorises the following explanation to be published:—

1. For the purpose of deciding what transactions with foreign traders are permitted, an important thing is to consider where the foreign trader resides and carries on business, and not the nationality of the foreign trader.

2. Consequently, there is no rule no objection to British firms trading with German or Austrian firms established in neutral or British territory. What is prohibited is trade with any firm established in hostile territory.

3. If a firm with headquarters in hostile territory has a branch in neutral or British territory, trade with the branch (apart from prohibitions in special cases) is permissible as long as the trade is bona-fide with the branch and no transaction with the head office is involved.

4. Commercial contracts entered into before the war broke out with firms established in hostile territory cannot be performed during the war, and payments under them ought not to be made to such firms during the war. Where, however, nothing remains to be done save to pay for goods already delivered or for services already rendered, there is no objection to making the payment. Whether contracts entered into before the war are suspended or terminated is a question of law which may depend on the circumstances, and in cases of doubt British firms must consult their own legal advisers.

This explanation is issued in order to promote confidence and

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Any European desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Headquarters Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1.15 p.m. to-day.

Cyclone or Typhoon—S. of Guam, direction unknown.

For the Soldiers.

The meeting on Friday morning at the Peak Club in connection with Lady May's Fund for providing extras for soldiers and their families, is open to anyone wishing to help, whether members of the Peak Club or not. Those who cannot attend are asked to apply to Mrs. Baker Brown, 61, the Peak.

The Chiyo Maru.

Although no wireless advices were received from the Japanese turbine Chiyo Maru, up to August 28, the San Francisco officials of the T. K. K. expected the big ship to reach there early on August 31. Nothing was heard from the Shinyo Maru, which left for the Orient. The turbine took the great circle route, and is steaming direct for Japan, cutting out the usual stop at Honolulu. Absence of wireless information is accounted for by the desire to keep any German cruiser that may be on the watch for her in ignorance as to her whereabouts.

Reservists on the Siberia.

Bringing a large list of through passengers and a capacity cargo of Oriental merchandise, the Pacific Mail liner Siberia, Captain Adrian Zeeder, arrived at San Francisco on August 28, completing an uneventful voyage from China and Japan, via Honolulu. On board the liner were 171 cabin, 88 second-class and 158 Asiatic steerage passengers. The liner's cargo measured 7,233 tons, and there were 340 bags of mail.

The majority of the Siberia's passengers were reservists who expect to join the British, German, French and Austrian forces in Europe. They included seventy-eight Germans, fifteen British, nine Frenchmen and five Italians.

Chief Steward V. X. Decaro had the forethought to arrange the tables in the dining saloon so that the subjects of the countries which are at war did not have to stare one another in the face, and the voyage passed amicably. Decaro, who speaks many languages and is a diplomat of the first water, took good care that his charges did not get into antagonistic positions.

The Siberia's cargo included 2,349 bales of raw silk, 9,890 mats of rice, 9,000 bags of sugar, 14,140 chests of tea, 1,541 bales of hemp, 745 bales of hemp, 746 bales of jute, 787 bales of gunnies, 650 cases of oil, 4,183 cases of pineapples, 632 cases of wines and liquors and 374 packages of curios.

certainty in British commercial transactions, but it must be understood that in case of need the Government will still be free to impose strict regulations or special prohibition in the national interest.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 10th October 1914,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 103 Pairs Cents and Ladies Boots and Shoes

also
95 Pieces of High Class Tweed and Flannel Suit Lengths.
On view from Friday the 9th October.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY, the 12th October, 1914,** commencing at 12 o'clock noon at the Leung Wing Wharf

The River Steamers "Hoi Ming"

Length 193 feet 6 inches
Breadth 32 " 7 "
Depth 10 " 2 "
Net Tonnage 380
Gross tonnage 612.77
Passenger accommodation 1158
Carrying Capacity 380 tons
3 Decks (including boat deck)
3 Bulkheads.

Engines 2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 18", nominal H.P. 65, speed 11 knots.
Screws—twin
"Hoi Wa"

Length 150 feet
Breadth 28 " 6 inches
Depth 9 " 6 inches
Net tonnage 99.81
Gross tonnage 144.82
Passenger accommodation 613
Carrying Capacity 300 tons

Engines—2 Cylinders compound surface condensing, stroke 22", H.P. 33, speed 8 knots (single screw).
On View now.
For further particulars, Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1914,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Antique China and Curios from Ming to T'owkung Dynasties comprising—
5 COLOURED and BLUE and WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD BRONZES, PEKING CLOISONNE INCENSE BURNERS and VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOWLS etc., etc.

A few pieces of Canton Blackwood Ware.
On view from Tuesday, the 13th October.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA, S.S. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from a'ou-side. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board October 7th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered October 14th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday, October 12th, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 4th, 1914; otherwise they will not be recognized.
R. G. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show Survey, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE

CITY HALL

ON

OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights. An amateur boxing certificate will be presented to every man that takes part. Entries from all bona fide amateurs scaling all weights may be forwarded to the honorary stewards, Messrs. A. Rodger and W. Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judges, Commander Blackwood, R.N. & Mr. Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY 7th OCT.

THE GREAT JANSEN.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

THURSDAY 8th

FREE MATINEE TO CHILDREN.

DOUGLAS & BARRY WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
Exceedingly comic & very interesting pictures.
"WIFFLES & HIS CHARITABLE UNCLE"
"AN EXCITING HONEYMOON"
"THE TEMPLES OF NIKKO" (Japan)
"THE HISTORY OF POLICAT"
Palhe's Cartoon & American Gazette.

Saturday, 10th. Oct.
The Great Colour Historical Drama
"TRAITORS TO THEIR KING"—in 5 parts, 8,000 feet.

NOTICES

THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE



Embassy
No. 77
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Are made by scientific processes from carefully selected and perfectly matured tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds.

Their World Wide Popularity is based upon their unquestioned excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF 25 AND 10 AND BOXES OF 10.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, — Shiu	" 21
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 10
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 10
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do., — Sirloin — Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set 12
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 50
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, — Ngau Tau	lb. 14
" Heart, — Ngau Sam	" 22
" Lump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tan-leuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pak Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg, — Yeung Fei	" 24
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle, —	" 27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, — Chu N	per set 24
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry, — Chu Chap	" 16
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pak Kwat	" 26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg, — Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 20
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart, — Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver, — Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Smoking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
Veal, — Ngau Tsui Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard, — Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Poultry	Price
Chickens, — Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, — Ap	" 24
Doves, — Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geese, — Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	" 24
Turkeys, Cook, — F. Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

FISH.

Fish	Price
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, — Pan Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, — Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish, — Mun Yu	" 16
Crabs, — Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 18
Gab, — Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Shz	" 12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	" 33
Garonpa, — Shuk Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, — Tao Pak	" 23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Fz	" 28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 20
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 20
Mop Fish, — Mong Yu	" 32
Plaice, — Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	" 24
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, — Tau Lo	" 24
Pike, — Fa Pan Fung	" 18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 40
Ry, — Fai Pa Shi	" 12
Rock Fish, — Shat K. u Kung	" 18
Roach, — Chan Yu	" 12
Salmon, — Ma Yau	lb. 8
Skate, — Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, — Ha	" 24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, — Tai Sha Yu	" 32
Teach, — Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtle, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Fruits	Price
Almonds, — Bang Yu	lb. 30
Apples (California) — Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 20
(Chefoo) — Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 20
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" 20

肉食

Meat	Price
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	" 12
Carambola, — Young To	" 12
Cocoanuts, — Ye Tao	each 12
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	" 8
" America, — Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 8
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh, —	" 30
Oranges, (Canton) — Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 6
" Sweet, —	" 6
Pears, (American) — San Shoo Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking, — Shi Li	" 10
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	" 12
Persimmons Large, — Hung Tsz	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	" 10
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	" 14
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwai	" 14
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb. 12
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	" 12
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Vegetables	Price
Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
Cheek, —	" 1
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moop Pin Tan	" 1
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hoi Pin	" 8
" Sprout, — Ah Chai	" 8
" Long, — Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root, — Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, — Fa Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red, — Hung Ko	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common) — Kai Tsai	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shun	lb. 8
Carrots, — Kam Shan	lb. 12
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chiu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, — Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tee Keung	" 8
" old, — Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Mush Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Onions, —	" 12
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green, — Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parsley, — Kan Tai	lb. 8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	" 3
" Japan, — Yut Fuz Shu Tai	" 3
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tai	" 8
Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tsz	" 1
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 12
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, — Tsz So	" 1
Shallots, — Kam Chung Tau	" 5
Spinach, — Yin Tsz	" 8
Tomatoes, — Fan Ko	" 8
Taro, — Wu fan	" 6
Turnip, Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak	" 5
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	" 1
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit	" 4
" (American), — Ka-san hui A	" 15
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 15
" Lily root, — Lin Ng u	" 6
Yama, — Ta Shu	" 6
English, — Yeung Kan Choi	" 1
Tau	" 1

生口

Live Animals	Price
Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, — Ap	" 24
Doves, — Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geese, — Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	" 24
Turkeys, Cook, — F. Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, " " Na	" 45

海鮮

Seafood	Price
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, — Pan Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, — Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish, — Mun Yu	" 16
Crabs, — Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 18
Gab, — Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Shz	" 12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	" 33
Garonpa, — Shuk Pan	" 45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, — Tao Pak	" 23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Fz	" 28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 20
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 20
Mop Fish, — Mong Yu	" 32
Plaice, — Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	" 24
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, — Tau Lo	" 24
Pike, — Fa Pan Fung	" 18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 40
Ry, — Fai Pa Shi	" 12
Rock Fish, — Shat K. u Kung	" 18
Roach, — Chan Yu	" 12
Salmon, — Ma Yau	lb. 8
Skate, — Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, — Ha	" 24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, — Tai Sha Yu	" 32
Teach, — Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtle, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	" 64

菓子

Confectionery	Price
Almonds, — Bang Yu	lb. 30
Apples (California) — Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 20
(Chefoo) — Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 20
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" 20

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 11th inst. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
 - (a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb., ... \$4.00
 - per lb.,08
 - (b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb., ... 3.50
 - per lb.,07
2. Tinned Milk:—
 - (a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 30
 - (b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 25
 - (c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), ... 25
 - (d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... 35
 - (e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... 33
 - (f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, ... 20
3. Sugar:—
 - (a) Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.00
 - Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... 12
 - Granulated, per lb., ... 12
 - Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... 11
 - No. 2, ... 10
4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.
5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$9 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	France.
"	"	Belgium.
Austria	against	Serbia.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	Britain.
"	"	France.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary gives Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.
July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Ere* on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostok; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. *Amphion*

sinks German mine-layer *Koenig* in Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Its firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from German and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasel. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Hamillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Duister; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege fort still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success

between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine.

Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charle-roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nanter. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rominoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lyon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 87; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverses in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east, Germans evacuate Compiègne and Soissons districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to

opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Diest by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that, altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder.

er, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbstshofe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Pindley is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the

Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Taintan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

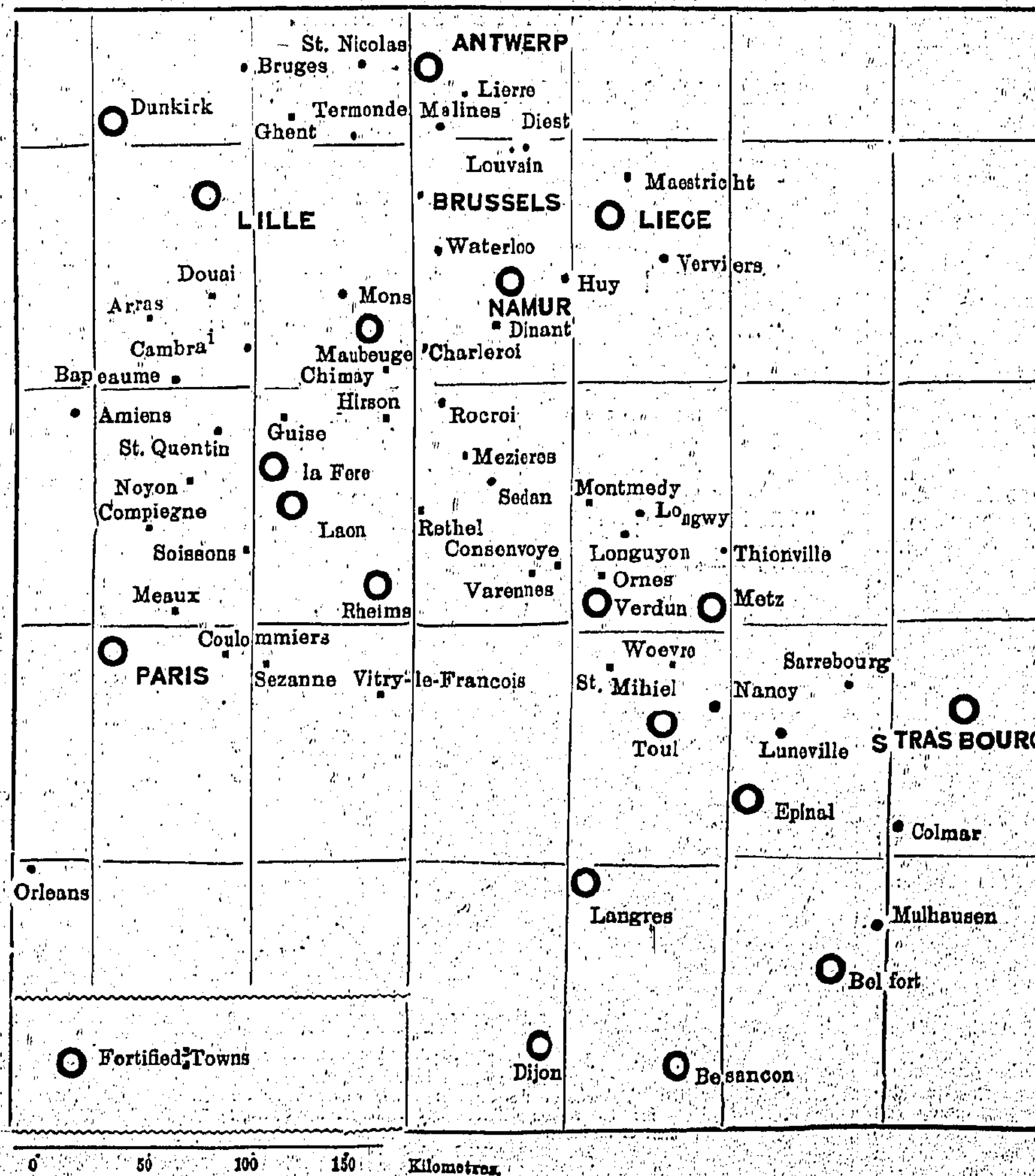
Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halfway to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the areas most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies, having repulsed all the enemy's attacks, have taken the offensive at various points on the Left Wing. The Belgians are occupying strong positions on the Meuse, having repulsed two attacks with heavy losses to the Germans.

EXCHANGE.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
 Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled.
 For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
 and meals with Wines & Liquors

